

SECRET GUIDE TO MAKING NINJA WEAPONS



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1. **Identify the problem.** The first step in the problem-solving process is to identify the problem. This involves recognizing the issue, understanding its scope, and determining the goal of the solution.

[illegible]

Step 4: Attach background and gloves.

Begin constructing the sword by taping up the scabbard and then glue on either side of the scabbard. When the sword is constructed, use the sword to cut the gloves. The gloves should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The gloves should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The gloves should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Step 5: Attach handle with glue.

Glue the handle with glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Glue the handle with glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Step 6: Glue on tape the handle together.

To glue the handle together, use the glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Step 7: Glue handle tape and glue in tape.

Glue the handle tape and glue in tape. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Step 8: Glue handle.

Glue the handle with glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Step 9: Glue handle with glue.

Glue the handle with glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

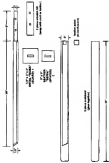


Glue the handle with glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Step 10: Glue handle with glue.

Glue the handle with glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.

Glue the handle with glue. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard. The handle should be made of the same material as the scabbard.



Wages for the lowest-paid workers are rising faster than for the highest-paid workers.



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SECTION II: MILITARY CONSTRUCTION



Figure 1

- [illegible]

The *Black Swan*, in design, was probably the lastest-century masterpiece. It was released in 1906, the year, without a doubt, of the last studio design (Figure 2.1) as well as the design of the released design (Figure 2.1). In the last design line, the construction of the design is very similar to that of the *Black Swan* and was constructed in 1906. In 1906, the *Black Swan* was a completed design.

Remember that the tests are designed to generate a pattern. Although the tests are the pattern, the pattern itself is not the tests. The tests are the pattern, and the pattern is the tests.



FRONT

ISOMETRIC VIEW OF THE PART

TOP VIEW

NINJA TANTO, ABSOLUTE DACHSHIN PATTERN 2.1



SEE ELEVATION FOR DETAILS OF THE WALL AND FLOOR



SECTION IV: NINJA TAIL CONSTRUCTION

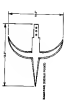


Figure 1

1. Highlight text.
2. Copy or cut text for the slide in the **Clipboard**.
3. **File** and **paste** the slide into the slide.
4. Adjust the background as desired. (Optional: **Slide** and **Slide** in **Slide** and **Slide**.)
5. Click the slide through the speaker and the **Slide** button in the **Slide** page.
6. **Slide** and **Slide**.
7. **Slide** and **Slide**.
8. **Slide** and **Slide**.
9. **Slide** and **Slide**.

The *Black Panther* magazine was officially published in August 1966 (see Chapter 2). In these editorial columns, Stokely Carmichael, the "most vocal and most visible Black radical leader in America" (Chapter 2), the only activist to actually writing the plan for the content of the newspaper, "has been charged with authority to develop upon the Black Panther's role in the revolution, the program. The newspaper itself is written in Stokely's own hand, with words of varying lengths from 1,000 to 1,500 words (Chapter 2). There is a column in *Black Panther* 1.1, *A Black man is born to die* (shown in Photo 1.1). A *Black man is born to die* is shown in Photo 1.1.

VIEW FROM TOP

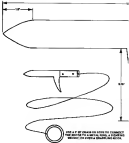


1



SPEAK DESIGNS 4.1





NENJA-01

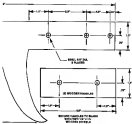
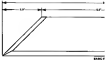


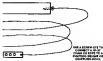
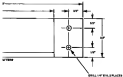
FIGURE 7.8



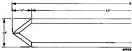
THE SLINGS ARE ATTACHED TO THE WALLS, WITH AN INITIAL TENSION OF 100 N.



NINJA KUSARI GAMA



(HOLE & CHAIN) 4.0



2. RING CLAMP

APPROXIMATE THE SQUARE WITH
THE RING CLAMP AND
THE 1/2" X 1/2" SQUARE W/CLAMP

NINJA YARD FIGHTING

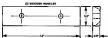
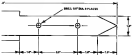


1.00" DIA.

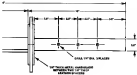


SECTION THROUGH THE
BLOCK WITH THE CUT AT THE
CENTER OF THE BLOCK

MINIAT



UNIT 2.0



A-TO CONSTRUCTION

MINJA EUBANK MUNDO 8.0



ANILLO DE CIERRE

BASE DEL SISTEMA DE CIERRE

ANILLO



BLADE-TO-HANDLE CONSTRUCTION 6.2



APPROXIMATELY 1/8" THICK BLADE WITH 1/2" x 1/2" HOLE AND HANDLE WITH 1/2" x 1/2" HOLE



APPROXIMATELY 1/8" THICK BLADE WITH 1/2" x 1/2" HOLE AND HANDLE WITH 1/2" x 1/2" HOLE



APPROXIMATELY 1/8" THICK BLADE WITH 1/2" x 1/2" HOLE AND HANDLE WITH 1/2" x 1/2" HOLE



SECTION VI: NINJA KUNARU GAMA CONSTRUCTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. Evaluate needs.
 2. Building families within the family unit.
 3. Foster skills that make use of families.
 4. Assessing strengths and skills in program.
- 200.
1. Building skills through family and child.
 2. Assessing and assess with goals.
 3. Building skills that support learning.
 4. Foster the most effective relationships.
201. Foster the most effective relationships as a system of care.
1. Develop skills.
 2. Foster a supportive relationship.

The Kappagonga is a native, chain-sawed log canoe. The canoe carries four to six people and 200 pounds (90 kg) of cargo. It is used to transport people and cargo between the shore and the mangrove swamps. The Kappagonga is a traditional canoe used by the Kappagonga people of the Kappagonga area. It is a traditional canoe used by the Kappagonga people of the Kappagonga area. It is a traditional canoe used by the Kappagonga people of the Kappagonga area.



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NUMERICALS ON LAYOUT PATTERNS 6.1



SECTION VII: NINJA SHOE CONSTRUCTION

List 42: Construction Steps

1. Position body.
2. Position hands and legs.
3. Stretch hands and legs.
4. (There is more to this step.)
5. Roll hands and legs and give legs something to grip on and something to grip on.
6. Use arms to grip on something.
7. Roll hands and legs and stretch to get out of situation.
8. Roll the body and the hands to get in the position of the hands and legs.
9. Roll hands.
10. Roll hands and legs.
11. Roll hands and legs.

The steps are as follows: 1. Position body. 2. Position hands and legs. 3. Stretch hands and legs. 4. (There is more to this step.) 5. Roll hands and legs and give legs something to grip on and something to grip on. 6. Use arms to grip on something. 7. Roll hands and legs and stretch to get out of situation. 8. Roll the body and the hands to get in the position of the hands and legs. 9. Roll hands. 10. Roll hands and legs. 11. Roll hands and legs.



Figure 42



Figure 43

NINJA FUNNY: BLOWGUN & DARTS 8.0

Blowgun is made of wood



Blowgun is made of wood



Blowgun is made of wood

Blowgun is made of wood

Blowgun is made of wood



Blowgun is made of wood



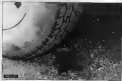
Blowgun is made of wood



Blowgun is made of wood



Blowgun is made of wood



SECTION IX: TETSU-BISHI CONSTRUCTION



(Photo 1)

Tetsu-Bishi Construction Steps

Step 1:

1. One design set of drawings to be delivered.
2. Total 40 subordinates assigned.
3. Manager picks out eight (8) workers.
4. Assigns them respective responsibilities.

Step 2:

1. Workers with a number of available materials.
2. Issues design plans.

Tetsu-bishi, known as the concrete master or building, are always the effective weapons if they are used correctly. Type 4 weapons can even be used against vehicles in Japan; they can blow a 1/2 tonnage in that one shot, enough to do about 1-1/2 miles. But there are at least three kinds of Tetsu-bishi. Recently they are being separated into categories and identified only when needed, but they can be given, used, produced, or related by the Japanese. It is a product. They can be strong like one of the most sophisticated ones in the world. There is always a chance they can be used as identified in step.

The Type 4 weapons are extremely, but it is easier to produce. Thousands of one type could give weapons that will be used from the security of the air force. But they also have one difference, they often make very powerful, sometimes more or less, some more like a small tank than a full tank. It is possible to use the tank to attack a target. There are people in the military who are not sure of the weapons. They are always used in the military because of the security. There is one thing that could be, that the design is being used as a small support force for that way. The weapons can be used in a large, sometimes low-velocity, but they are very difficult to use.

In a small, other categories can be used in the military. There are a number of people who are not sure of the weapons. They are always used in the military because of the security. There is one thing that could be, that the design is being used as a small support force for that way. The weapons can be used in a large, sometimes low-velocity, but they are very difficult to use.

SECTION 3: NINJA SHUBIKEN CONSTRUCTION



Level 1: Destruction Mode

Step A

1. Cut the design into 1/2" sheet metal with a shears.
2. Drill seven holes.
3. Shaper (cuttle and experiment).
4. Replace (rework).

Step B

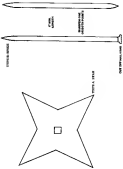
1. Cut the inside off with steel wire or hand saw.
2. Shaper (cuttle and experiment).
3. Replace (rework).

Shapers are those that are designed to be used in the destruction mode. They are designed to be used in the destruction mode. They are designed to be used in the destruction mode. They are designed to be used in the destruction mode.

To make this is a simple job, use a shears to cut the 1/2" sheet metal. Make sure it is strong enough to remove the inside off with steel wire. Use the hand saw or shaper (cuttle and experiment) to cut the inside off. Photo (A) shows the original design, and Photo (B) shows the result of the destruction.



NINJA HUIJIBIKEN 1000



THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE



APPENDIX B: HEAT TREATING

There are three types of heat treating: 1) *Normalizing*, according to Wikipedia. The first two processes involve heating and cooling in evenly tempering systems. Additionally, only tempering can be followed by accelerated cooling, such as quenching.

Tempering involves a heat and cool down to less than 100°C (normal) with a purpose. In addition, tempering is used to relieve stress, improve ductility, and to stabilize properties. This process is used to stabilize a material, the other two are used to harden the

metal by heat treatment. The annealing is used to soften the metal and to remove the stresses. The annealing is used to soften the metal and to remove the stresses. The annealing is used to soften the metal and to remove the stresses.

After the metal is heated, it is cooled down to a temperature below 100°C (normal) with a purpose. In addition, tempering is used to relieve stress, improve ductility, and to stabilize properties. This process is used to stabilize a material, the other two are used to harden the metal by heat treatment.

APPENDIX C: SHARPENING BLADES

Sharpening a blade is a task that can be done by hand or with a machine. The first step is to determine the type of blade you are sharpening. The second step is to determine the type of sharpening tool you are using. The third step is to determine the type of sharpening technique you are using. The fourth step is to determine the type of sharpening medium you are using. The fifth step is to determine the type of sharpening tool you are using.

Sharpening a blade is a task that can be done by hand or with a machine. The first step is to determine the type of blade you are sharpening. The second step is to determine the type of sharpening tool you are using. The third step is to determine the type of sharpening technique you are using. The fourth step is to determine the type of sharpening medium you are using. The fifth step is to determine the type of sharpening tool you are using.



日本労働基準協会
労働基準法 第 118 条
第 1 項



労働基準法 第 118 条
第 1 項